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indebtedness in 1900 represented borrowed money to pay accumulated deficits. Since the new policy went into effect the annual deficits have necessarily been larger than they were before, and have been incurred with the authority of the board of trustees, in the belief that the improvement of the educational standards and work, with the increased numbers of students coming in upon higher entrance requirements would so demonstrate the needs of such a university in this district that broad-minded and beneficent men would come to its aid and support the movement. It had been demonstrated by numerous efforts that no money could be obtained for the old university.

We need to secure for the expenses next year, 1909-10, \$55,000 to keep the university going on its present plans. This budget has been approved by the board, and if the money is not provided it will again have to be paid out of existing assets. It is apparent that this process of meeting annual deficits out of the assets can not go on very long. The university must have financial support. If congress will give to the District of Columbia the same consideration that it gives to every state and territory and Hawaii and Porto Rico, by extending the benefits of the Morrill act to this district, and designating this university to receive the money, the appropriation would pay a little over one half of the deficit next year. We are doing the work required under the Morrill act in the mechanic arts to justly entitle us to the benefits of this fund. There is no other institution in the district that is carrying on work of university grade in the mechanic arts. If the citizens of the District of Columbia will do as Baltimore did for Johns Hopkins when it was in financial straits and what has been done in other cities for other institutions, raise by subscription a fund of \$200,000, payable in five annual installments of \$40,000 each, this, with the benefits of the Morrill act, would enable the university to go forward on its present plans and do its work for the district. With five years free from financial anxiety we could hope to thoroughly establish the university upon its new

basis, by appeals to the country at large for adequate endowment.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM,
President

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1909

PRESENTATION OF A BUST OF DARWIN

At the Darwin celebration held in Cambridge, England, from June 22 to 24, a bronze replica of the bust of Darwin, by Mr. William Couper, which was presented by the New York Academy of Sciences to the American Museum of Natural History in February last, was presented to Christ's College by the American delegates on behalf of those who recognize the influence of Darwin on American thought and science. A letter recently received from Professor Shipley states that the acceptance of this bust would take place at the time of the garden party on June 23.

The American institutions and individuals that have voluntarily contributed towards defraying the expense of this gift, its transportation and its erection in Cambridge (about \$1,000) are as follows:

Ann Arbor—Research Club of University of Michigan.

Cambridge—Dr. Alexander Agassiz, Dr. Theobald Smith.

Chicago—University of Chicago.

Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.—Dr. Charles B. Davenport.

Ithaca—Cornell University.

New Haven—Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Professor Tracey Peck, Professor Russell H. Chittenden.

New York—Columbia University, Dr. E. B. Wilson, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mr. Charles F. Cox, Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, The American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Pasadena—Dr. George E. Hale.

Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Pittsburgh—Carnegie Institute.

Princeton—Princeton University, Professor W. B. Scott, Professor O. W. Richardson.

Washington—Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Robert S. Woodward, Washington Academy of Sciences.